Boston March 31st 1843

GARRISON MSS.

My dear Friend,

I will no longer delay writing to you, what I have long wished to do, but have been prevented by an avalanche of all sorts of labours & many cares & much affliction, which have combined to prevent me. I rejoice in the midst of affliction at the steps of our cause. It is fast leavening the whole of that lump — the nation, as you will see in the proceedings of Legislatures, the speakings of ecclesiastical bodies, & all the various contents which fill the American papers. I rejoice that you are in England at this important crisis of her history. One faithful-hearted Christian's labours may do much towards clothing her with "the preparation of the gospel of peace" without which, so little can be done on the way

of Reform. I am deeply interested for the common people of England: as also do I for our own States — the corresponding class in this country. No wonder the British & Foreign Committee have publickly announced that they have no sympathy with the Am. A.S. Soc. If the Chartists were all, in their enterprise pledged to peaceful measures only, they would be the corresponding class to the abolitionists. But I fear from what I can gather from the English papers, that the true Chartists are not peace-men & the hereditary peace-men not true Chartists. Pray let me know whether this be so in reality. It seems to me as if the Quakers were impressed with the idea that nothing could be done in England but by & through the Nobility, which is much as if we should assume that here in the United States, we must depend, for upon solely on the slave-holders. I hope that all the American abolitionists who chance to be in England

At the time of the London A.S. Conference will remember where that committee places us — beyond the pale of its good wishes, (see their letter to Collins) & have sufficient memory, good sense, good feeling, self respect & love of the cause to keep them away, or in the Gallery. I. C. Fuller I fear will degrade himself to take a seat with them. It will be a temptation to our Brother Remond, if he should be in England at the time, (which I believe he intends) as the committee have it in their power to give currency in the United Kingdom to any & all persons who will bow the knee to their decent hit-Service & mad-worship of Liberty. We had excellent meetings at the Fair — thanks to the Scotch & Irish friends & to Home in London. There were at one time friends in Manchester, who aided us, three George thompson, [illegible] Davis &c. Never knew their names. I regret this exceedingly, for I wished to send them some Liberty Bells. I enclosed one to you, care of R D Webb what I hope you have rec'd. I want you to write a short article for the next one, for we want to warn the names, & yet have a preponderance of earlier abolitionists. As Phelps is coming to England to join the convention, and as he is utterly unscrupulous, I doubt not fresh shoals of calumnious reports will go out all over England from him. It becomes us gratefully to acknowledge that we are not such abolitionists as the men who "dwell in" Downing-Street. "deceives forever" can sympathise with. The Anti-Slavery cause misses you much — even more than the Peace cause (as far as they are separable.) But I never could separate Peace cause from my idea of Reform generally. It is the temper of mind in which all enterprises for humanity should be undertaken, rather than a distinct enterprise of itself. The Second-advent preaching has temporarily been injurious to the cause merely; occupying the time

and minds of many of that class of persons who took hold of the Anti-Slavery enterprise to satisfy a mere craving for excitement, & who "like a speckled axe best," when they put the weight home down upon the grind-stone, begin then, to think it but dull work to turn the crank. I quite sympathise with the

experience recorded in the diaries of old Calvinistic Hopkinsians about "the variety of the devices" for thought rather skeptical about "the real presence" & the bad majesty, I am both grieved & ashamed at the vast number of different shapes that mere love of approbation & take, in dissuading them from the Anti-Slavery cause, & in the persuading them that self sacrifice & hard work are not necessary. Between one hand & political selfishness on the other, I take sad counsel in the ranks, but what dignifies it honors & the work? Since I find that we can rationally expect but little sympathy from the Hereditary aristocrats of a land where slaves